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Montana

STATE DOCUMENTS

JAN 26 1973

FARM AND RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

1972



Courtesy - Sidney Herald

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE



MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
of the **EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION**

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

HELENA, MONTANA



MSL AUG 3'77



Courtesy - Montana Wool Growers

PREPARED BY

FARM LABOR SECTION
OF THE
MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

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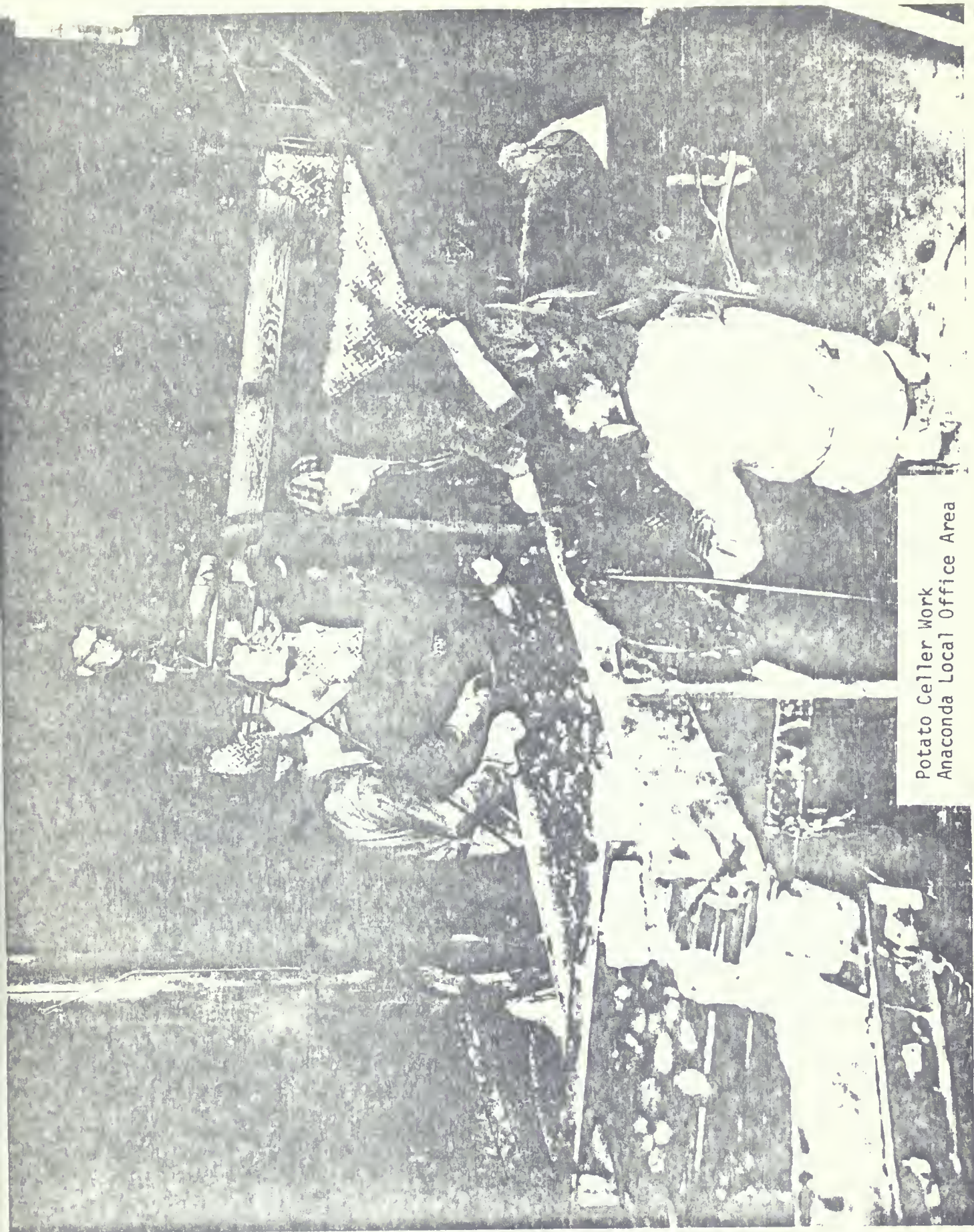
• "Packin' Out for Supplies"

Bill Chappell

Courtesy - Western Horseman

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Potato Celler Work
Anaconda Local Office Area

Part I. ANNUAL SUMMARY

PLANNING

A. Changes in Administrative Organization:

No changes were made in administrative organization during the 1972 season except that rural manpower concepts continued to be incorporated into the farm labor programs. FPR's were assigned non-agricultural contacts and duties to conform with the present rural programs. This could not be an extensive change due to lack of finances for an over-all rural program. The overall mechanical administrative structure remains the same. More attention is to be given rural areas. During the year our agency became a division of the State Department of Labor and Industry.

B. Pre-Season and In-Season Meetings:

State and local office Farm Placement personnel participated and cooperated with growers and processors throughout the season and attended meetings whenever and wherever things could be accomplished.

Farm Placement personnel, as heretofore, continued to work throughout the year with county and state Extension Services, Montana State Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Committees and other farm organizations.

C. Orders for sugar beet workers which had been placed in our clearance system were discontinued when growers and sugar companies began their own recruitment activities. This became a reality in the Sidney-Glen-dive and Miles City areas during 1972. Private recruitment was adopted by the Growers and Sugar Company in the Billings area several seasons ago. Worker requirements are down to about 1800 in the state. This eliminated housing inspections by our agency.

Fewer Indians from local areas were recruited for the potato harvests due to mechanization. Youths were recruited extensively for hay and grain harvests. Due to an influx of labor into the state during the 1972 season, very little interstate recruitment was necessary.



RUTABAGA - 16½ - pound

Courtesy - Sidney Herald



"HEAR YE, HEAR YE - An open invitation is hereby issued to all to attend the 41st annual Lower Yellowstone Valley Feeder Tour in Sidney this Saturday. Two tour stops, a panel, guest speakers, a luncheon and a smorgasbord will be featured." ("Well done, Mom, well done.")

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Major changes in the agricultural economy which had an impact on employment were, first of all, decreased grain and increased sugar beet crops. Most areas received sufficient moisture except the North Central draught area, summer growing weather was very good thus speeding grain and hay harvests. Turnover of labor was insignificant. Weed-acides were a great help. Crop planting was increased for winter wheat. Very good weather was a boon to harvests this year except in the North Central area. Stock was returned to winter ranges under above average conditions. Yields on hay were very good. Grain was very good except as mentioned. The general harvest of all crops was excellent in spite of dry spells in a few areas. Tonnage was better than expected on sugar beets. Labor was more than adequate for the beet harvest with a good influx of Texas Mexicans. In average supply of labor migrated into the state. Adverse weather caused some temporary delays in the sugar beet harvest.

Due to a normal harvest season, hired workers were sufficient for the work force. The largest demands were in wheat, other small grains and hay harvests. Beet thinning and pulling of weeds was normal. Harvest seasons and activity was normal. Potato harvests had no delays. Some areas noted a decrease in farm employment. Wages and mechanical improvements continued. Adverse weather caused very little schedule changes on labor which resulted in late season shortages. Community programs were not needed to help the harvest.

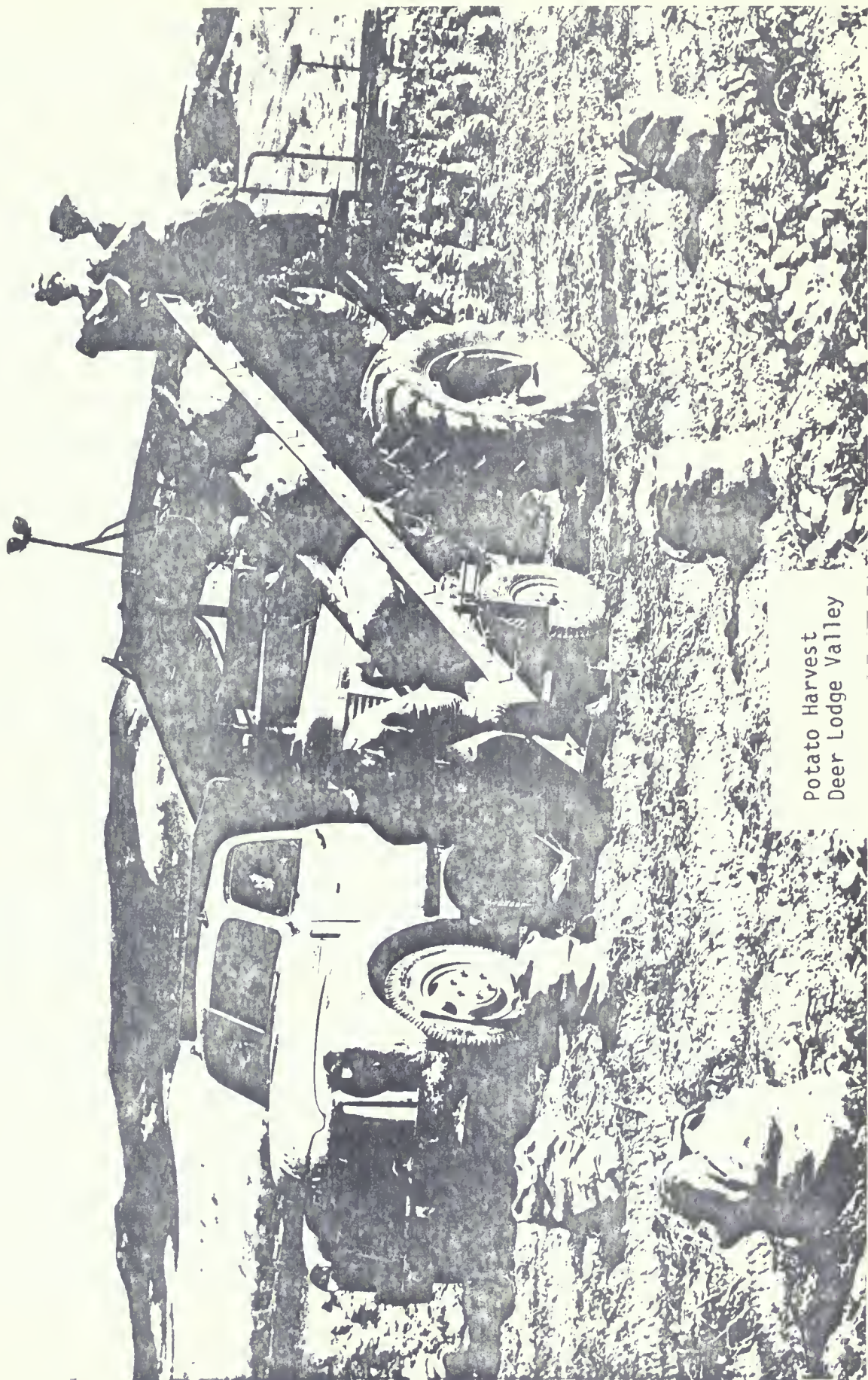
Hay and harvest hands were sufficient and amply taken care of by recruitment when necessary. It was a good year in farm employment much as it was the previous year. However, a decline of demands was noted throughout the State and increased use of large machinery was evident.

There was no major change in land utilization in 1972 brought about by participation in production and acreage control programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, nor has expansion of urban development into rural areas caused large significant changes. Farms were decreasing and getting larger. An influx of rural to urban continued. An influx of labor from other states helped the Montana labor supply.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

A. Seasonal Hired Farm Workers

Local labor is generally male and operates machinery such as tractors, hay balers, trucks and small grain combines. They also perform non-agricultural work, as heavy equipment operators, truck drivers, and construction labor.



Potato Harvest
Deer Lodge Valley

Females work as ranch couples or single as ranch cooks. Non-agricultural employment is generally as cook in a cafe or domestic work. In western Montana, housewives work in the small fruit and berry harvests. There is an increased demand for female truck drivers during the sugar beet harvests.

Some high school youths of both sexes are recruited to hoe and thin sugar beets. Approximately 7,000 interstate male workers are employed in agricultural activities of small grains, haying and livestock activities. They are single or unattached. These workers are mostly from California, Idaho, Minnesota, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming and Colorado. They also perform non-agricultural work as truck drivers and construction laborers. A number of farm couples also come into the state.

Approximately 2,000 interstate workers are employed in the hoeing and thinning of sugar beets. These workers are primarily family groups, and both sexes 14 years and older work. Their main occupation is that of a vegetable farm laborer. The majority of these workers are from Texas and are of Mexican descent.

The most significant shortages of seasonal farm workers were for the spring and fall seeding. Domestic workers who were available for this activity were from surrounding states. There was a normal supply of workers in the state during the regular growing season. The supply of student labor was plentiful.

Professional cherry pickers were available for Polson and Kalispell orchards; a fair crop was harvested. All professional cherry pickers wanting work were able to obtain employment.

B. Regular Hired Farm Workers

The livestock and dry land small grain activities are the major crops that employ regular hired farm workers. The general trend of employment for 1972 was slightly less than previous years. Generally good weather resulted in normal agricultural activities with setbacks in the North Central area.

Mechanization is having its inroads and does decrease needs in most activities, such as mechanized feed lots, hay and potato harvests, etc. However, better farming methods and scientific know-how is producing more from acreages. Reclaimed land and increased acreages were evident.

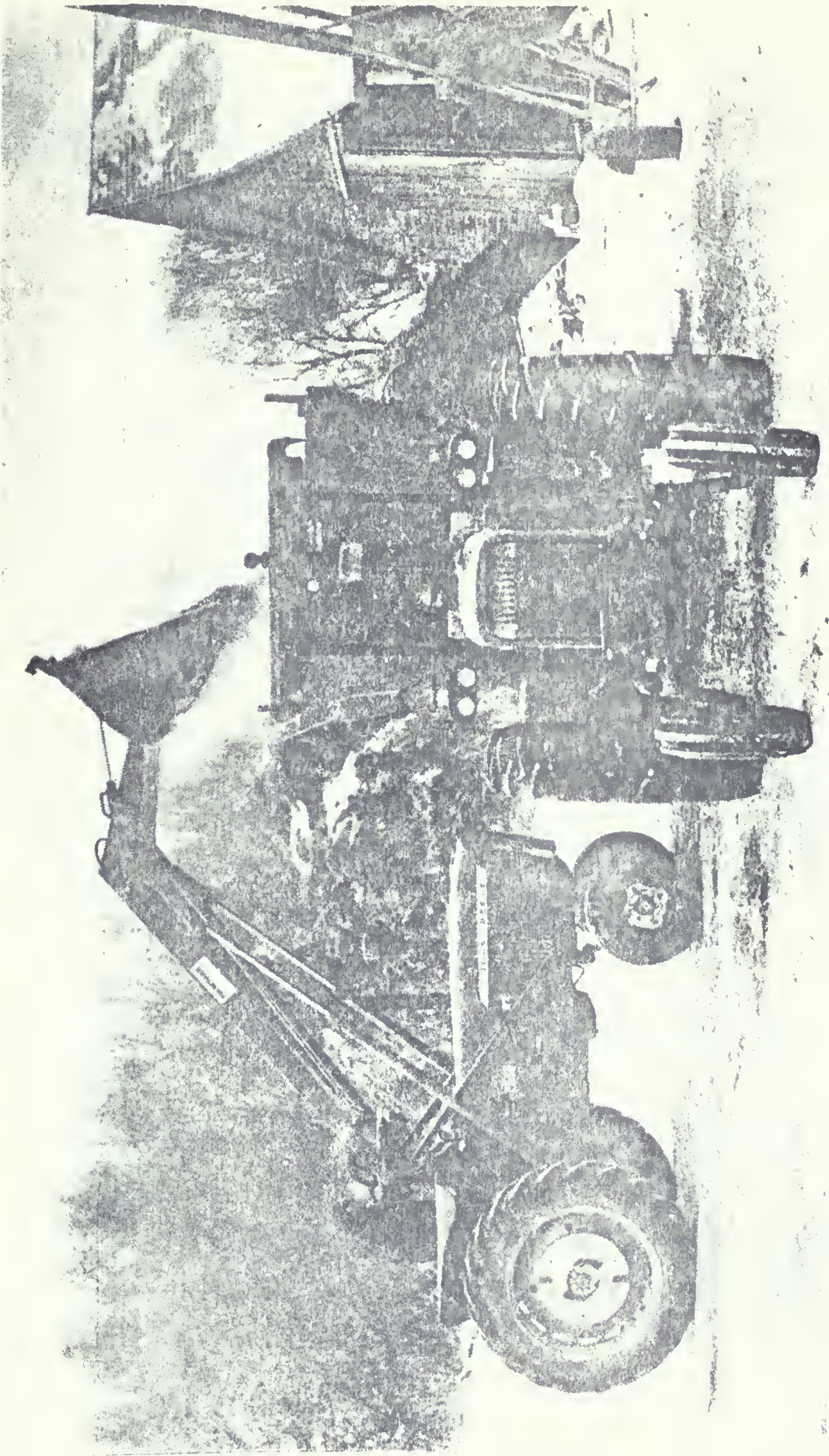
Dry land and small grain farms continue to increase in size and the result that more farm machinery is being used. This is true especially in the Eastern part of the state. Small acreages persist in Western Montana. Many of the larger farms are maintaining large equipment and repair sheds, thus creating demands for skilled mechanical help and heavy machinery operators. There is a constant demand for good skilled operators.



Courtesy - Montana Wool Growers

IMPACT OF MECHANIZATION AND OTHER
CHANGES IN PRODUCTION METHODS

- A. The growing, care and processing of sugar beets has been considered the main crop mechanized to the most significant degree in recent years. The harvest as heretofore mentioned in the previous report is about 100 percent mechanized, and thinning around 70 percent. Considerable care in the planting of the seeds is important for the subsequent use of mechanical thinners. Seeds of the monogerm type must be placed in the ground at a pre-determined depth and interval of space. The size of the beet seed and cells of the plate in the planter must match. The equipment is simple in construction and does not require specialized knowledge to repair. During this season machines were used that would top six rows of sugar beets and dig three rows at a time thus contributing to a shorter harvest season and less labor.
1. Machines being used are hay harvesters which require but one person to operate. Potato harvesters are operated at times by family members. Bean harvesters have eliminated labor in the state. Large mechanical equipment is being used for soil preparation, seeding and summer fallowing. Mechanical corn pickers eliminated labor several years ago. Mechanical beet thinners and weedacides have made great strides in sugar beet operations. Feeding of cattle is getting more mechanized through the feed lot process. Mechanical grain harvesting is getting more efficient.
 2. Skilled machine operators and repairmen are in demand. There is a shortage of such workers, although some are being trained. The general influx of workers into the state contain very few skilled workers. There should be some way of training migrants prior to the migration. Although there is a seasonable demand for such workers, a displaced worker trained as such would not be guaranteed year around work.
 3. Labor requirements resulting from mechanization this past season caused some demand, especially in the spring and fall, but demands for unskilled labor decreased from previous years. Mechanization has shortened the term of seasonal employment when weather conditions were normal.
 4. Trends are toward getting employers organized to compete for labor, although this is slow. There is still an influx of farm labor into other fields of endeavor due to better incentives. Some employers recognize the changes needed but not enough yet. Technological changes will force changes in the agriculture labor market similar to the non-agricultural.



Courtesy - Sidney Herald

- B. Improved seeding in sugar beets continues to make the thinning process less laborious all the time. Weedacides are eliminating labor to a great extent. Workers are moving through row crops faster than previously.

RECRUITMENT AND UTILIZATION OF FARM WORKERS

- A. Radio, television, newspaper publicity, letters and posters were utilized by the local offices to obtain the maximum supply of local seasonal farm workers. A decline in results was noted during 1972.

Volunteer Farm Placement Representatives were used in most local office areas. Where possible, VFPR's made placements from local sources or transmitted unfilled orders to local offices for action. Farmers and ranchers were advised of their local VFPR through local newspapers, radio, posters, and by direct promotional mail from the local offices. While all VFPR's were not 100 percent effective, it is planned to continue this activity in 1973. Rural Representatives were added, one being a Senior Citizen group.

The local skilled labor supply was not sufficient to meet the demand for regular hired farm workers. Inter-Office clearance was used for some occupations. A reduced influx of out-of-state workers occurred during the 1972 season.

- B. Montana did not participate in the Annual Worker Plan during 1972. Sugar Companys now do their own recruiting of workers which eliminates housing inspections by the Montana Agency. Bulletins to California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho usually result in sufficient migration from west coast cherry orchards to fill the needs of the 1200 pickers needed in Montana cherry orchards, when crops conditions are normal. No problems were involved relating to transportation, wages, housing, food, etc. This year's crop was partially destroyed. A surplus existed for professional pickers.
- C. No housing inspections were made due to private recruitment. All housing is basically family type, or farm, necessitating a dual determination of suitability by those now assigned to housing inspections.

About 350 housing units are occupied at some time during the eight-week period that migratory labor is employed in large numbers.



Courtesy - Sidney Herald

Federal housing regulations are under the Department of Labor. No meetings were held with growers and agency personnel this year.

Employers who do not conform to housing regulations will be denied interstate recruitment of workers unless housing units meet requirements prior to time of recruitment

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND OTHER COMMUNITY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

The local Farm Placement Representatives are working with rural development programs and are continuing special surveys of manpower resources, underemployment and unemployment in rural area. They are gathering routine employment security data to be used in economic base reports and plans for rural development. However, such activities are limited from lack of personnel, equipment and finances. Therefore, only a token of rural development programs can be carried out due to the amount of travel involved and due to the fact that the greater emphasis and finances are going into urban programs. The migration influx continues from the rural areas to the urban areas. We are cooperating with all committees, community groups, state or Federal organizations to remedy the rural problems. Our agency pushes ideas to unite farmers and ranchers to helping solve their labor problems. So far, employers are not organized toward promoting central labor camps, etc. A Concerted Services project is operating in the Roundup area.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

State and local office personnel participated in farm organization meetings, Chamber of Commerce, civic groups and public schools to strengthen public understanding of the Agency's Farm and rural Placement Program. Generally, the method is round table or informal discussion from the floor.

Newspaper, radio and television is used to disseminate farm labor market information. All local offices regularly prepare news releases designed for listener and reader appeal. Thousands of farm and harvest bulletins are mailed each year.

EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Placement totals decreased under the preceding year, Weather, growing and harvesting conditions varied. This decrease was due to mechanization and loss of placements due to private recruitment of sugar beet workers. The cherry crop provided additional employment in Polson and Kalispell. Activities, especially in livestock and haying were up from the previous year. Grain farming was down from previous years due to draught conditions in the north central areas of the state. Domestic workers were plentiful and considered very good help by most employers, but in short supply during the spring and fall periods. The influx of outside labor was less than adequate.

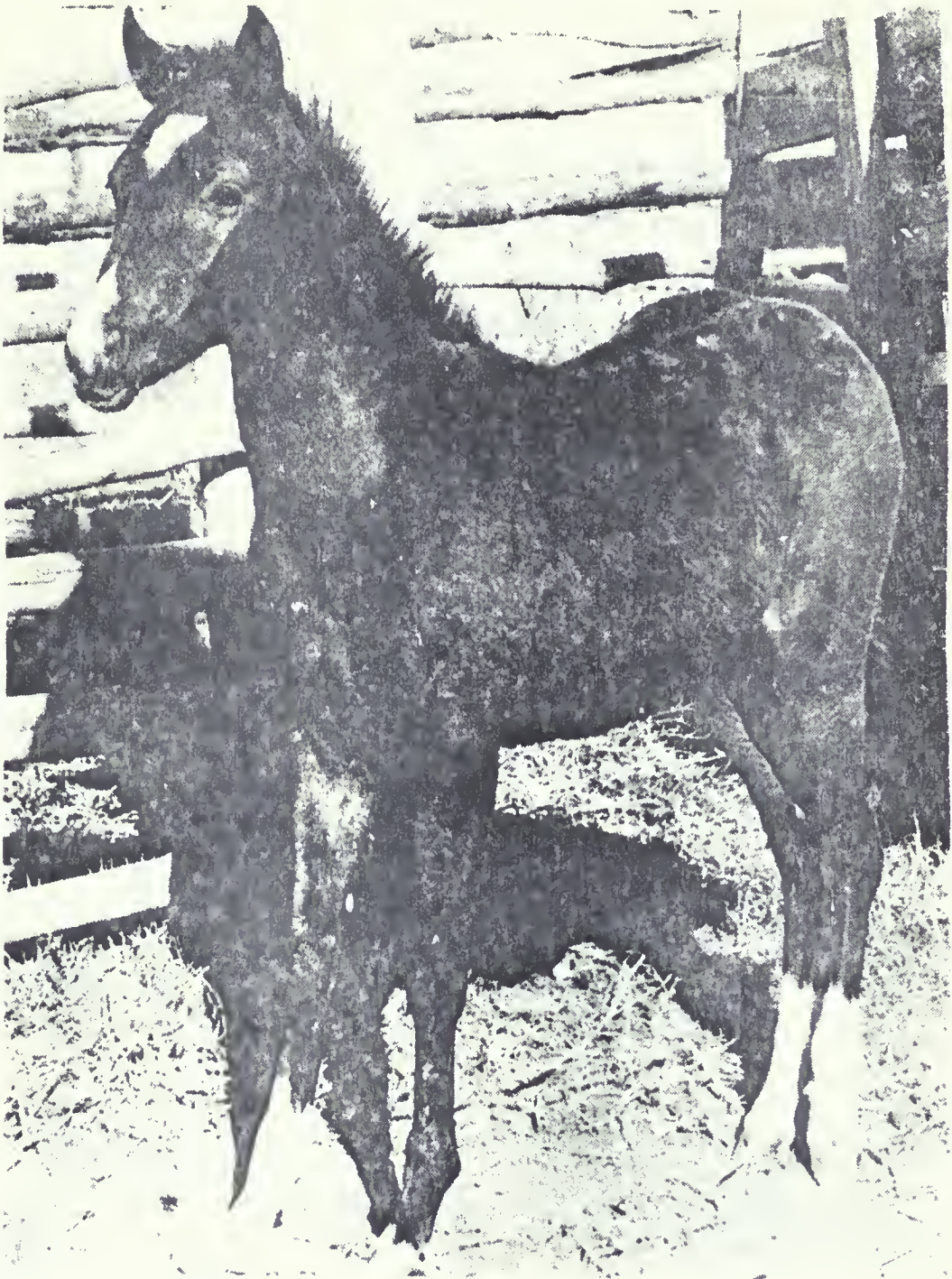


Courtesy - Sidney Herald



KING OF TOMATOES

Every effort will be made to fully utilize local sources of labor, particularly in counties eligible under Public Works and Economic Development Acts. We would like to see some means of training transients at their source so that there will be more skilled workers among the transients who migrate to Montana each year.



Courtesy - Sidney Herald

PART II

OUTLOOK FOR COMING YEAR

STATE FORECAST

The outlook on agricultural employment for Montana in 1973 is that employment is expected to be slightly under 1972 pending satisfactory weather conditions. However, since 1972, an average year, it could be that with more mechanization employment will decline perhaps to the extent of several hundred workers. Should moisture be sufficient, employment may not change to a significant extent. With usual winter conditions, the later part of the year some pickup should occur in feeding operations. The good fall grain seeding conditions experienced and no repetition of last year's draught could make some difference in farm labor demands.

AREA FORECAST

Area 08-30-01

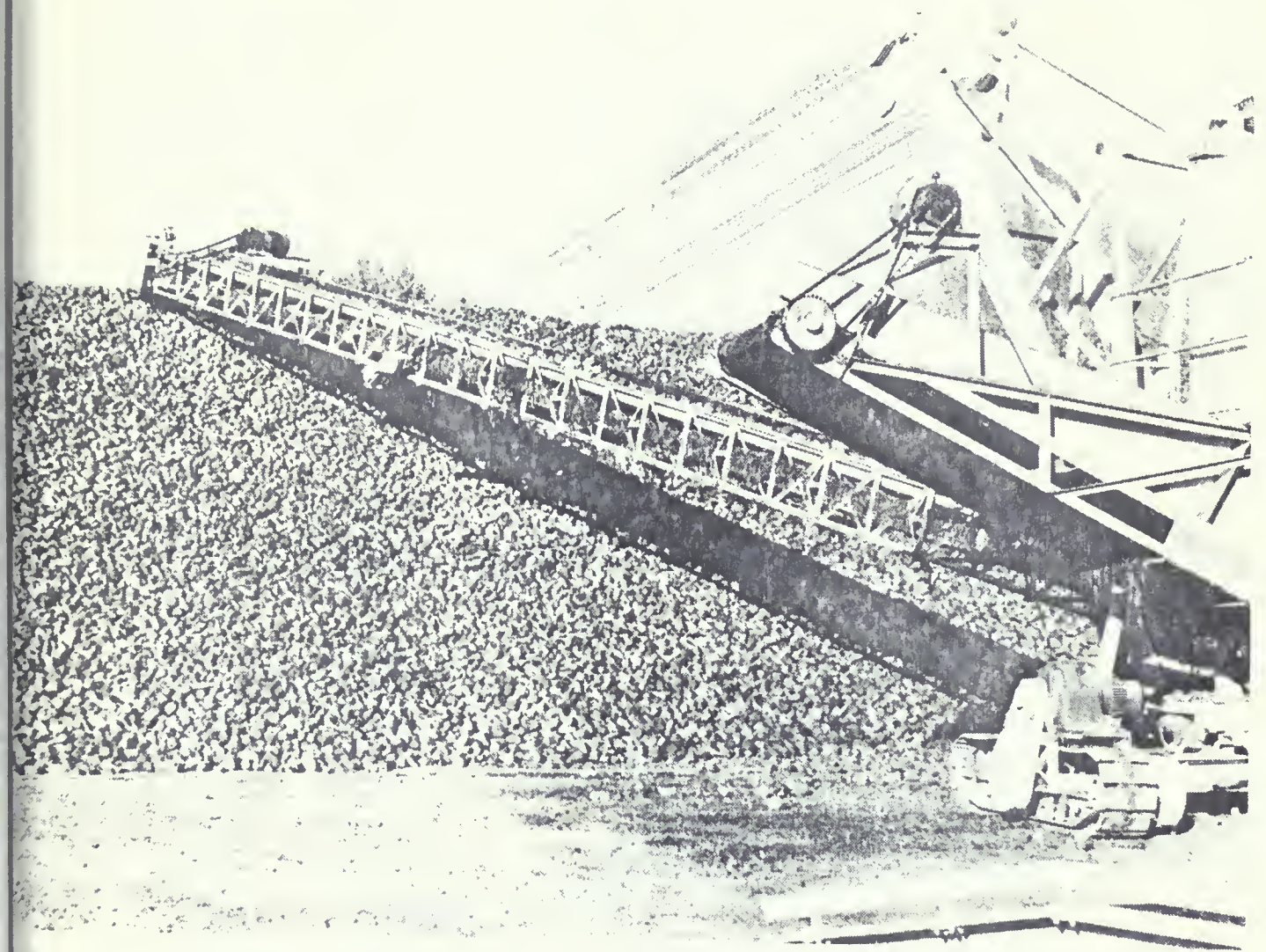
WESTERN FRUIT AND SUGAR BEETS

Agricultural Reporting Area 08-30-01, Western Fruit and Sugar Beet (Flathead Lake, Missoula, Ravalli, Granite, Powell, Lewis & Clark, Jefferson, Broadwater, and Meagher Counties).

The farm labor outlook for the coming year should be slightly down from 1972 provided weather conditions are favorable. Local and migratory labor should be available for all activities. Sugar beet acreage will enhance use of migratory labor on a reduced basis. The 1972 cherry crop was below normal due to unfavorable weather. Professional cherry pickers seeking work were employed on a reduced basis. A good cherry crop and full employment is hoped for in 1973.

The crop activities and approximate time periods involved are:

<u>Crop Activities</u>	<u>Period Involved</u>
Soil preparation & seeding	April - May
Sugar beet thinning, hoeing, weeding	May - August
Haying	June - September
Irrigating	May - August
Small fruit harvest	July - August
Small grain harvest	August
Potato harvest	September
Sugar beet harvest (small)	September - October
Livestock seasonal activities	January - December



BEET PILE — A conveyor belt piles sugar beets up at the Holly Sugar beet dump near Fairview as beet harvest in the Lower Yellowstone Valley continues.

Cold weather moved into the valley early this week and threatened to stop the harvest with rain and snow. The harvest means almost \$9 million to beetgrowers

in eastern Montana and western North Dakota.

— Don Mrachek Photo

Courtesy - Sidney Herald

Area 08-30-02

SOUTHERN SUGAR BEETS

Agricultural Reporting Area 08-30-02, Southern Sugar Beet (Golden Valley, Musselshell, Stillwater, Yellowstone, Treasure, Carbon, and Big Horn Counties).

Again the weather will be the deciding factor. It is expected labor requirements will be under those of 1972. The supply and demand for labor in irrigated activities will be approximately the same as last year. Local and migratory labor is expected to meet demands in all activities. A portion of the demand can be met through youth groups. Migrant domestic workers will be available for other states following the completion of thinning and hoeing of sugar beets in July. Sugar beet acreage was less due to the closing of the Hardin plant in 1971. There was a reduction of beet workers. It is expected to be about 2000 in 1973 and perhaps hand labor to be phased out in two years.

The activities and approximate time periods involved:

<u>Crop Activities</u>	<u>Periods Involved</u>
Spring soil preparation & seeding	April - May
Sugar beet thinning, hoeing, and weeding	May 15 - July 31
Haying	June - August
Fallowing	June - September
Small grain harvest	July - August
Sweet corn harvest	August 15 - September 15
Field Corn harvest	August
Sugar beet harvest	September - October
Livestock seasonal activities	January - December

Area 08-30-03

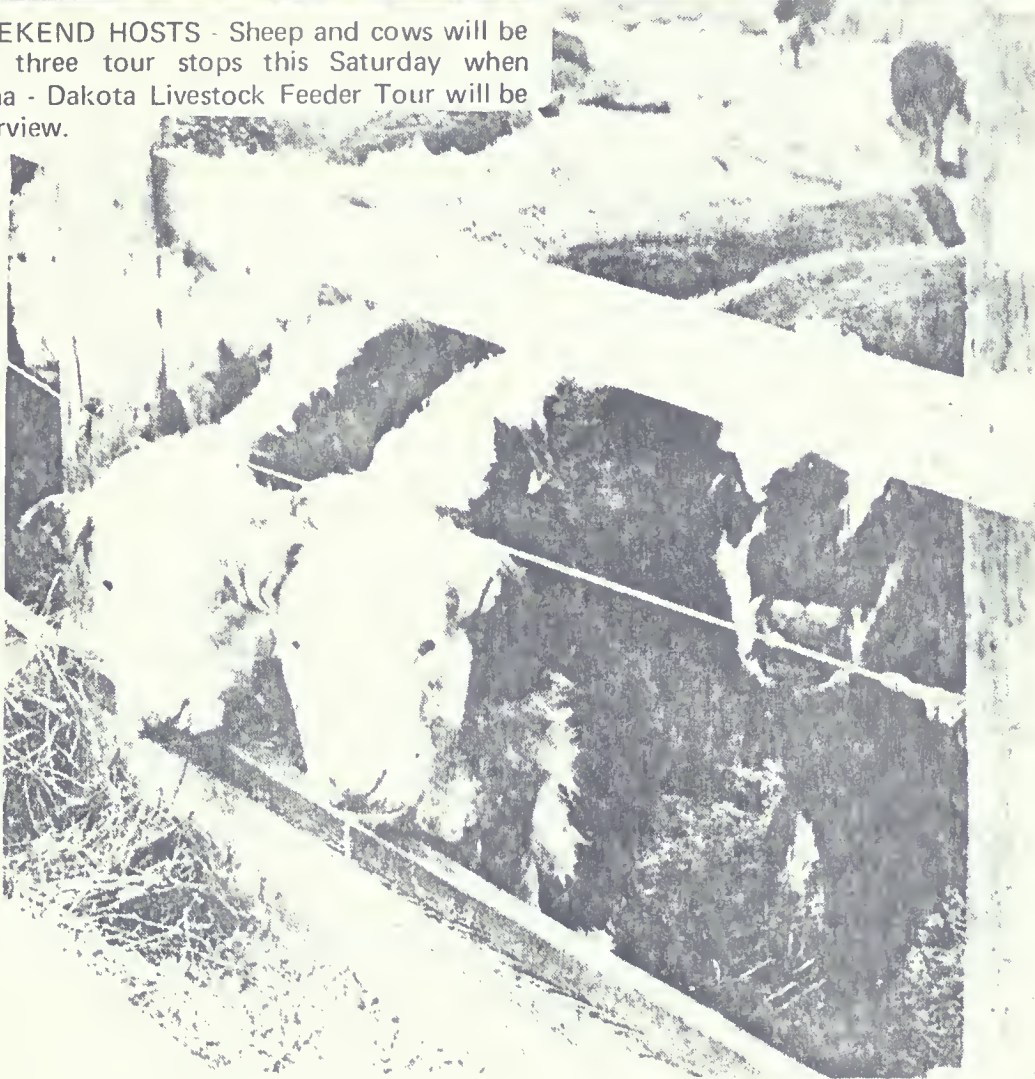
LOWER YELLOWSTONE BEET AND GRAIN

Agricultural Reporting Area 08-30-03, Lower Yellowstone Beet and Grain (Garfield, McCone, Richland, Dawson, Prairie, Wibaux, Rosebud, Custer, Fallon, Powder River, and Carter Counties).

Should moisture content repeat that of 1972, employment requirements should be the same except there could be some adjustment on sugar beet acreages. In irrigated areas there is little anticipated change. Local and migratory labor should be available for all activities including sugar beets. Demands could be less due to the success of weedacides by several hundred workers during the 1973 season.



YOUR WEEKEND HOSTS - Sheep and cows will be viewed at three tour stops this Saturday when the Montana - Dakota Livestock Feeder Tour will be held in Fairview.



Hungry Calves Take Time Out to Check Photographer

Courtesy - Sidney herald

The crop activities and approximate time periods involved are:

<u>Crop Activities</u>	<u>Periods Involved</u>
Spring soil preparation and seeding	April - May
Sugar beet thinning, hoeing, weeding	May - July
Haying	June - August
Irrigation	June - September
Fallowing	May - August
Small grain harvest	July - August
Sugar beet harvest	September - October
Livestock seasonal activities	January - December

Area 08-30-04

TRIANGLE AND HIGHLINE HARDWHEAT

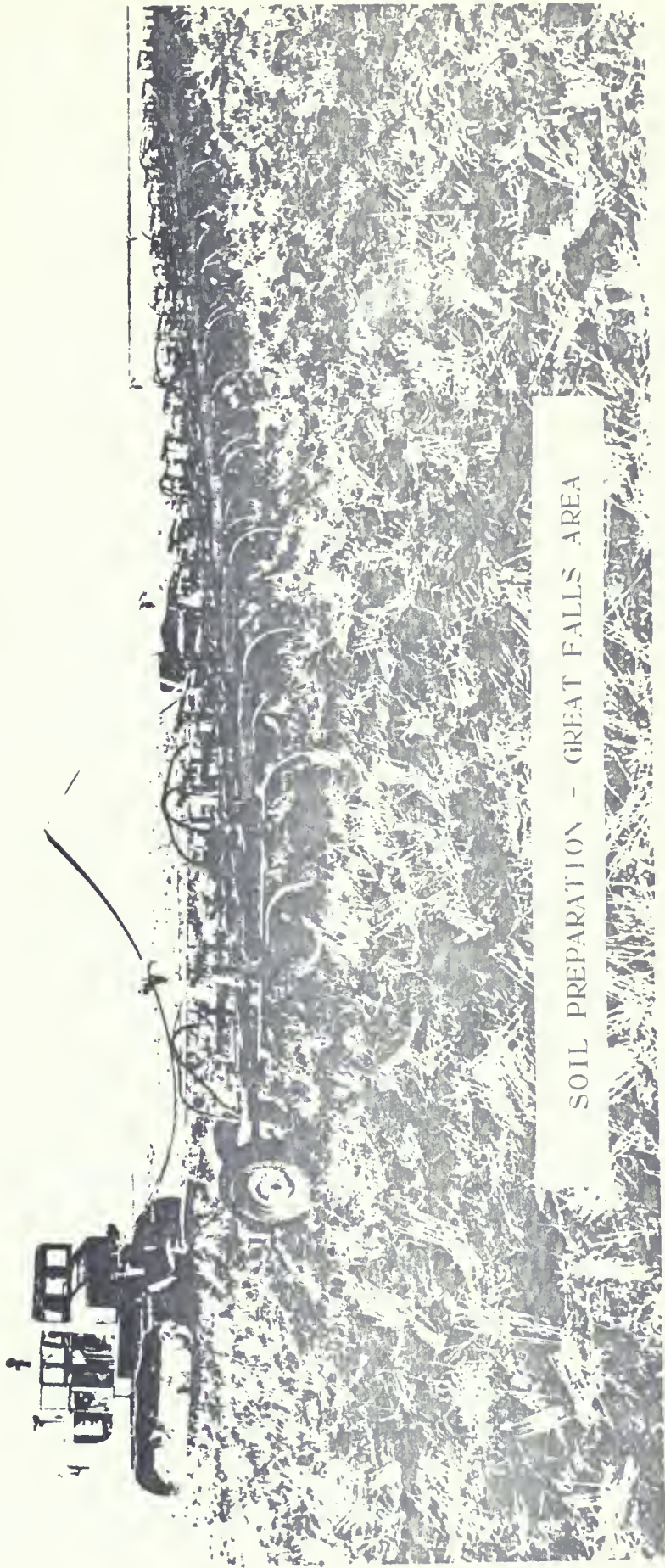
Agricultural Reporting Area 08-30-04, Triangle and Highline Hard Wheat (Teton, Choteau, Cascade, Judith Basin, Hill, Blaine, Phillips, Valley, Daniels, Roosevelt, and Sheridan Counties).

This is primarily a dry land wheat growing and livestock area. Should sufficient moisture be received in 1973, the labor requirements will be up but less than for 1972. However, a dry year could make a difference, as it did in 1972. It is anticipated that local workers and voluntary in-migration of interstate workers will satisfy all demands for this area's activities. Grain activities should be up after the 1972 draught.

Sugar beet acreage and the demand for labor is expected to be down from 1972.

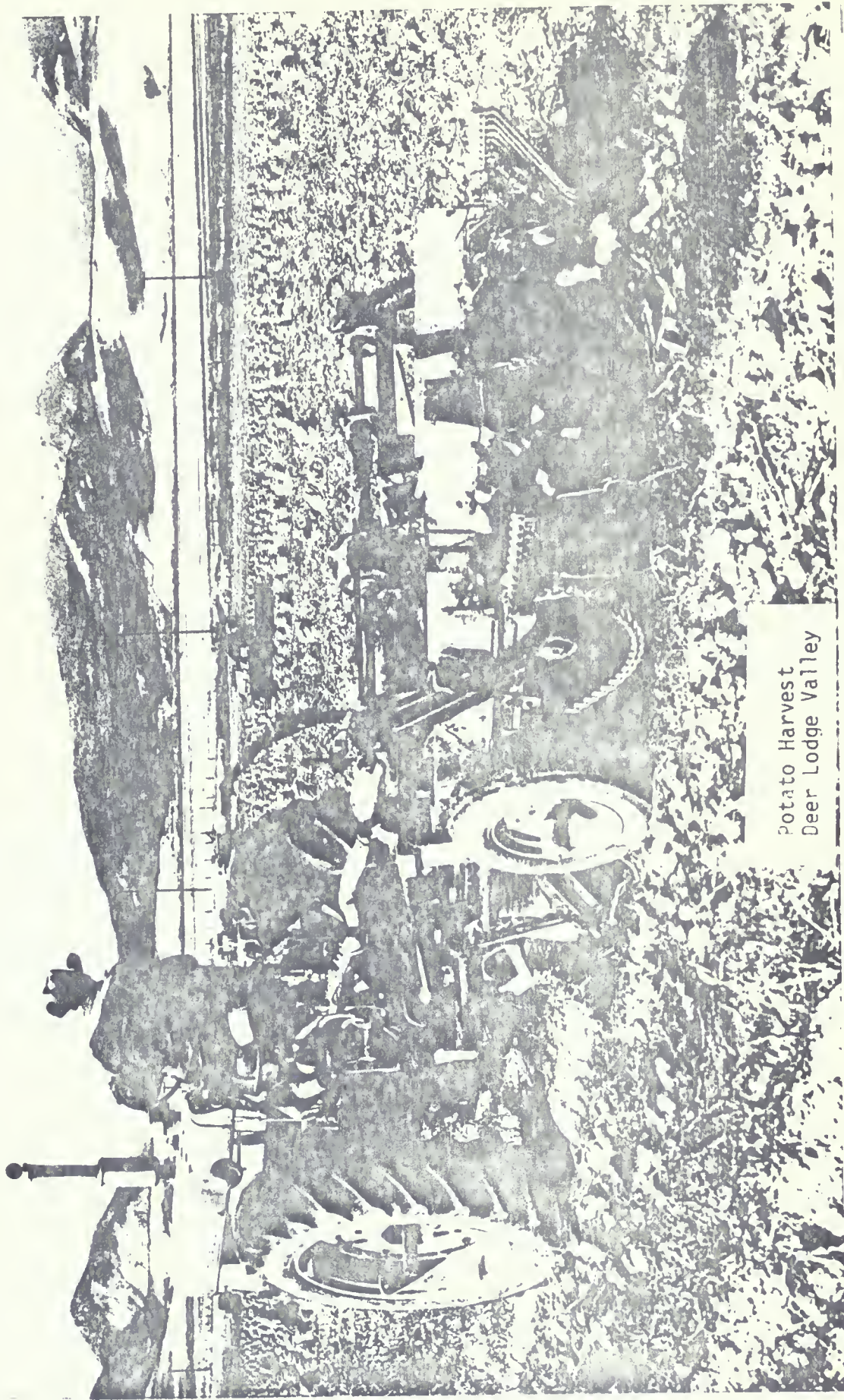
The crop activities and approximate time periods involved are:

<u>Crop Activities</u>	<u>Periods Involved</u>
Spring soil preparation and seeding	April - May
Sugar beet thinning & hoeing	May - June
Haying	June - August
Irrigation	June - August
Small grain harvest	July - August
Fallowing	May - September
Sugar beet harvest	October
Livestock seasonal activities	January - December



SOIL PREPARATION - GREAT FALLS AREA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Bureau of Employment Security ES-225 Table I (R-10/68)		State MONTANA Calendar Year Reported 1972	
ITEM	NUMBER		
SECTION A. DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY			
1. Town with day-haul points	None		
2. Number of day-haul points	None		
3. Sum of days day-haul points operated during year	None		
4. Total number of workers transported during year	None		
SECTION B. SELECTED SERVICES TO SCHOOL-AGE WORKERS (Under 22 years)			
5. Supervised camps <u>operated</u> for school-age farm workers . . .	None		
a. Placements in camps	None		
6. Placements of school-age workers in supervised live-in farm homes	None		
SECTION C. SERVICES TO INDIANS LIVING ON RESERVATIONS			
7. Rendered by on-reservation local offices or at itinerant points			
a. Farm placements	183		
b. Applicant-holding acceptances	0		
8. Other farm placements of reservation Indians	642		
SECTION D. OTHER SELECTED DATA			
9. Number of local offices which held farm clinics	None		
10. Sum of days on which farm clinics were held	None		
11. Total number of local offices participating in formal community service programs	4		
12. Peak number of volunteer farm placement representatives . . .	151		
JESS C. FLETCHER		Chief, Montana Employment Service	



Potato Harvest
Deer Lodge Valley

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225 Table 2 (R-10/68)

State

MONTANA

Calendar Year Reported
1972

COMPOSITION OF INTERSTATE FARM MIGRANT GROUPS

SECTION A. MIGRANT GROUP CONTACTS

SECTION B. REPORTING
STATE'S RESIDENTS

SECTION C. GROUP'S WORK-
ING IN REPORTING STATE

I TYPE	II BY REPORTING STATE	III REPORTING STATE RES.	I TYPE	II NUMBER	I TYPE	II
1. Total			2. Total persons		4. Families	
a. Crew leaders			3. Total workers		5. Unattached Males	
b. Family heads			XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	6. Unattached Females	
c. Other			XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX

SECTION D. COMMENTS

Sugar companies and growers do their own recruiting
of migrant workers in Montana.

Since Montana no longer receives the forms ES-369
from which this report is made the report is not
applicable to this state until such time as growers
recruit again through our agency.

SIGNATURE

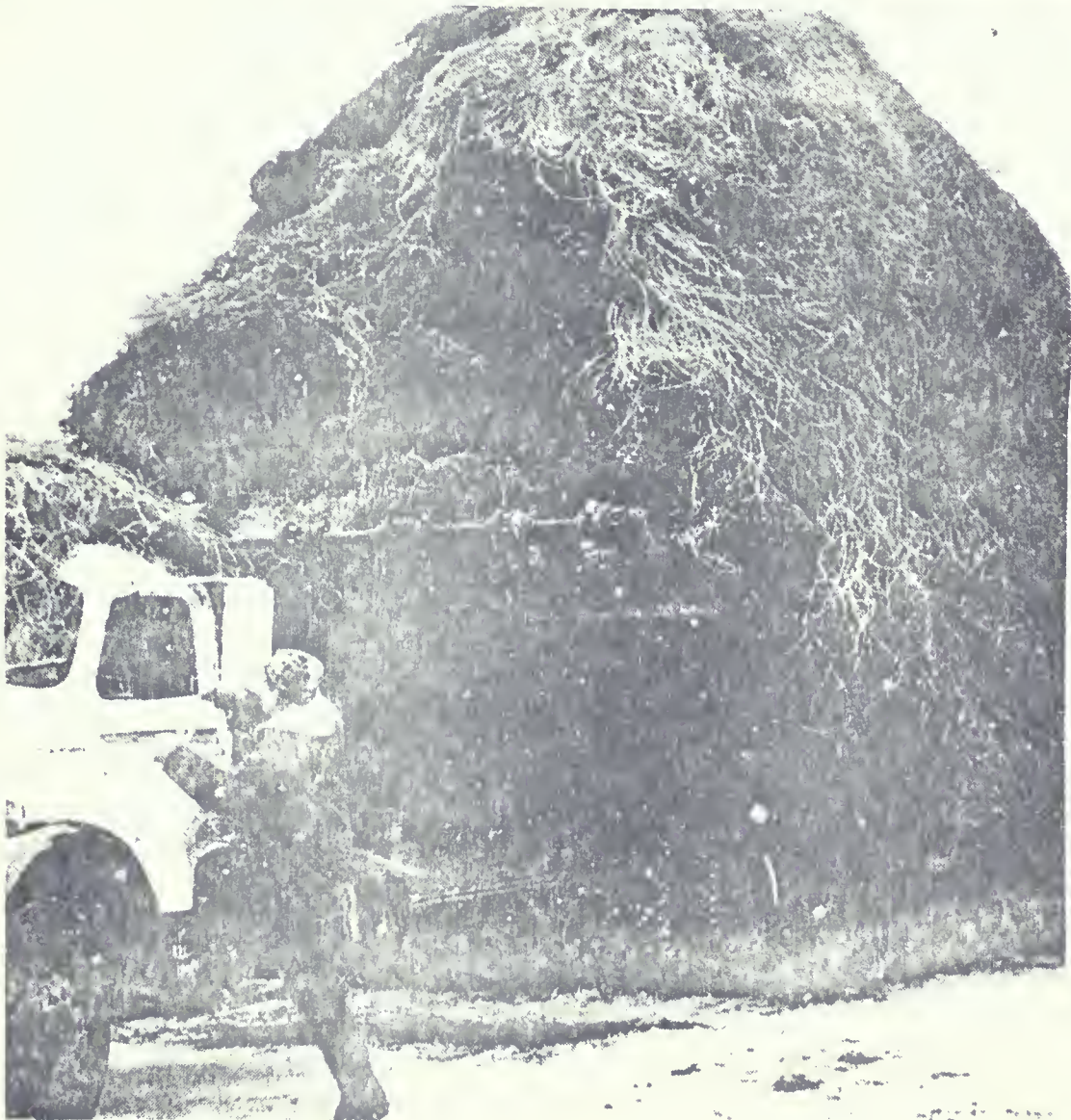
JESS C. FLETCHER

TITLE

Chief
Montana State Employment Service



Courtesy - Sidney Herald





Courtesy - Montana Wool Growers

PART III. ATTACHMENTS TO REPORT

Lists of Information Stations and Seasonal Offices.

A temporary farm office is operated each year by the Great Falls local office. This is at Fort Benton in the heart of the grain country. Office space is rented during the seeding and soil preparation season in the spring usually through part of April and May. The office is set up again during the harvest from the latter part of July through the third week in August.

Special Studies.

Special studies are made of rural manpower activities.

Bulletins and Promotional Materials.

Farm bulletins, farm letters, newspaper advertising, and promotional materials used during the 1972 season are included.

Courtesy - Sidney Herald





MONTANA FARM AND RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE



MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
of the EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION



HELENA, MONTANA

July 6, 1972

Phone 449-3620

Number 13

STATE SUMMARY: Weather has been seasonal. Current activities are summer fallowing, fencing, haying, irrigating, strawberry picking, and thinning sugar beets. Labor supply is balanced in most areas.

WESTERN

CONDRA: Main activity is irrigating. Haying is just beginning. Weather cool and dry. No labor shortage.

DEER: First cutting of alfalfa will be starting after the holiday in the lower elevations. Need one couple for irrigating and general farm work \$350 p/mo B&R.

HELENA: Main activities are summer fallowing, fencing, haying and irrigating. Weather hot and dry the past week. Short 2 irrigators (flood type) \$10 p/day B&R; 2 sheepherders \$250 p/mo B&R; hotel cook \$300 p/mo B&R.

MILTON: Main activities are haying, strawberry picking, irrigating and general farm and ranch work. Demand for harvest help has been slow. No shortages. Weather has been warm and dry.

HELENA: Haying is still waiting for more heat. Should start in earnest about 7-5-72. No labor shortages. Good bunch of hay hands waiting.

DISPELL: Main activities are haying and general farm work. Supply of hayhands meets demand. Wages \$1.50-\$2.00 an hour. Weather clear and warm.

BOULDER: Short a good flood irrigator at \$10 p/day; 1 farm mechanic. Several cook openings in Superior area this week \$16 p/shift. Activities are haying and summer fallowing.

HELENA: Weather warm and dry. First cutting of hay well under way. Main activities are haying, general farm work and changing of sprinkler pipes. Cherry picking will begin about July 20-25. No shortage of labor at this time.

SOUTH CENTRAL

HELENA: Non-ag openings exist for cooks and ranch cooks in outlying areas \$1.60-\$2.00 p/hr; mechanics \$4.50 p/hr.; carpenters, union scale. Need one couple for dry land farming \$400 p/mo haying; 3 couples for irrigated row crop farms \$350-\$400 p/mo. No call for beet workers. Haying activities are increasing.

HELENA: Main activities are haying and irrigating. Short 1 hay hand to run power equipment \$10 p/day B&R.

HELENA: Haying is main activity. Hiring is very slow. Students expected to fill openings in labor supply exceeding demand. Weather cool and dry with wind.

HELENA: Activities are fencing, irrigating, haying only in the first stages, will start Wednesday or Thursday, but will not get in full swing until next week. Supply meets demand.

NORTH CENTRAL

BANK: Weather cool with some moisture which has slowed down some activities. Current activities include fencing, irrigating, summer fallowing, and haying is underway on several farms. No surplus of workers.

SCOW: Activities are haying, and summer fallowing. Steady demand for well qualified hands for all round work on farms and ranches. One service station attendant to work in small farming area. Wages \$350 p/mo.

AT FALLS: Weather has been cool and cloudy with few showers in the area. Haying has just started. Labor is meeting demands. No rural Non-ag openings.

ANNUAL REPORT

1903



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1903

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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WRE: Weather cool with some moisture curtialing some activities. Main activities are summer fallowing, haying and some irrigation. Current supply of singles meeting the demand. Short 1 ranch couple \$300 p/mo p/hsing and groceries.

ELBY: Present supply of men meeting demand. Rain almost every day this past week. Some hay down but no calls for hands as of yet.

LF POINT: Haying and summer fallowing are main activities. Labor supply has been adequate though demands should increase by the end of this week.

EASTERN

ENDIVE: Weather is quite cloudy with occasional rain and cool. Current activities are haying, summer fallowing, irrigating and fencing. Short 1 single or married farm hand \$200-\$300 p/mo B&R. Short 1 single farm hand for haying \$200 p/mp B&R.

LES CITY: Light shower activity over the weekend. Main activities are haying, thinning of sugar beets, summer fallowing, and general farm and ranch work. Short 2 single farm hands \$250 p/mo B&R. Short 1 farm couple \$350 p/mo B&R. Demand exceeds experienced supply.

ONEY: Seven and $\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain have fallen since April 1. All crops look excellent. Beet thinning complete, second hoeing 90% complete. Most migrants are beginning to move onto their next job. All migrants will be gone by 7/7/72. Supply meeting demand.

"ATTENTION FARMS AND RANCHERS:

United States Immigration Service cautions that if you hire aliens who are illegally in the United States you may lose them when they are most needed. Aliens cannot work in the United States unless they are permanent residents and carry a greenish-blue laminated identification card, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " X 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", which contains their name, entry data, photograph, etc. If you are in doubt call the United States Immigration District Office in Helena, Montana, 442-9040, extension 3288 or the nearest Border Patrol Station."

Section 274 of the United States Immigration and Nationality Act states in part, "any person who unlawfully or knowingly conceals, harbors, or shields from detection in any place, including any dwelling ... any alien not duly admitted by an immigration officer or not lawfully entitled to enter or reside within the United States ... shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$2000 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both, for each alien in respect to whom any violation of this subsection occurs."

MONTANA STATE
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

P. O. BOX 1728

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

FIRST CLASS MAIL

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER
ACT OF CONGRESS

...the supply of men meeting demand. Rain almost every day since last week. ...the supply of men meeting demand. Rain almost every day since last week. ...the supply of men meeting demand. Rain almost every day since last week.

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Montana State
Employment Service

STATE OF MONTANA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

Unemployment
Insurance

Phone 232-1316
12 North 10th Street
Miles City, Montana

Dear Sir:

With the arrival of winter, many ranchers are going to need extra hands for feeding and general care of livestock. The price of feed warrants hiring the best qualified help available to assure expensive hay and feed supplements get to your animals without loss or waste.

We would like to determine your needs as far in advance as possible, to allow us more time to obtain the type of worker you want.

We are enclosing a labor demand information card for your use in supplying us with information. This card is self-addressed and requires no postage.

When you are in Miles City, we would like you to drop into the office and discuss your needs with us and review the qualifications of available workers. The Employment Service is at your service - always.

Sincerely,

C.R. Cunningham, Manager



Montana State
Employment Service

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

1018 Seventh Street South
Great Falls, Montana

Unemployment
Insurance

Dear Sir:

Although the present hot and dry weather cannot be considered as being ideal for the growing of hay, extra help is still going to be needed for hay harvest.

Many farmers and ranchers in the past few years have invested in many time and labor saving devices for hay harvest. This will eliminate the needs for custom stacking crews, but by the same token this will increase the demands for a number of more experienced equipment operators. With the increased influx of workers into the Great Falls area the past two months we have found that a number of these workers are well experienced in the operation of self propelled swathers, self propelled balers, hay choppers, and automatic bale stacking equipment. In addition we will be blessed with a large number of semi-experienced school youth, many of who are familiar with haying activities.

If you are going to be in need of extra help for this coming season, we strongly urge you to contact our office at 1018 7th Street South in Great Falls or call 761-1730, and discuss your requests with one of our farm representatives.

Sincerely,

Bill Cady, Manager

By: Roy O. Young
Farm Representative

ROY/f

GREAT FALLS TRIBUNE

Great Falls, Montana, Monday, May 15, 1972

Montana Farmers Call the Wind All Kinds of Names

By CARLA BECK
Tribune Staff Writer

"Way out here they've got a name for rain and wind and fire. The rain is Tess, the fire is Joe and they call the wind Maria."

Maria, the subject of this folksong, is catching heck from the farmers of northcentral Montana this spring. Snowfall was on the light side this past winter and Maria took that which fell and piled it along the ditch banks, along the edges of the stubble fields and in the coulees. Then spring came, but Maria kept right on blowing. If there was any moisture left in the fields, she dried them out.

Larry Holtz called conditions on his unit 10 miles west of Great Falls critical. He said there was enough moisture to get the spring grain in but the land won't carry it unless rain comes. He predicts the grass won't even get started without rain. He figures he's got to get the cattle off the fields and he's looking for pasture.

"Waiting the next three weeks we need two to three inches of rain over a period of a week or more to pull out," he said.

He called the situation on his place 10 miles west of Fairfield dry but not critical. It has received more rain, with well over an inch falling last week, while not much more than a quarter

inch fell on the unit west of Great Falls.

Holtz's concern was echoed by Charles Lenington, who farms four miles west of Fort Benton. "As far as I'm concerned, we've been in a drought since June 1 of last year," he said.

Lenington predicts 10 days to two weeks will "tell the story."

"A couple showers last fall got the winter wheat up. There's no subsoil moisture. There's been wind pretty near every day this spring. If we do get a shower, there's three days of wind with it," he reported.

Moisture varies from area to area. He said the winter wheat looks good at his place west of Fort Benton, compared with the crop on the place 16 miles north of Benton. "There's even less moisture up there and it looks pretty sick. I've reseeded some."

Lenington runs cattle on both places, and like Holtz he is looking for pasture. The grass is not growing. Usually he has all the pasture he needs.

Lee Katzenberger, who farms seven miles southeast of Highwood, called the winter and spring winds "unusually bad." He called the fall rainfall "not too bad," but pointed out that neighbors who had run tests on their sub-moisture found the soil dry "quite a ways down." A couple inches of rain would do wonders, he said.

Since there is no rainfall, the cool weather is helping because it slows down growth, Katzenberger explained. Heat at this time would be bad for both grass and grain. On the other hand, the cold is holding the grass back so much that Katzenberger fed his cows until last week. He has a U.S. Forest Service grazing permit, but the forest service will hold the ranchers off if the grass is slow, he said.

Commenting that some years the wind moves the dirt and everything else, Keith Good said wind was not unusually bad in his area this winter and spring. However, he judges prospects for a good crop are not too good.

He said it will take four to five inches of rain in May and June to bring in anything like a bumper crop.

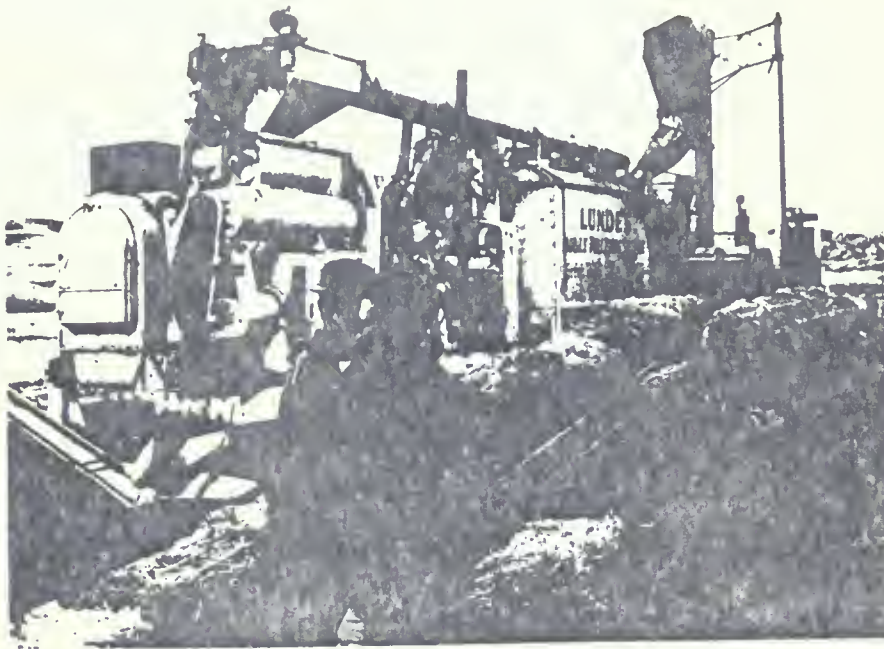
Good farms 12 miles west of Carter. "Fellows who took soil tests said the bottom three feet of these tests were so dry they didn't recommend top dressing on the winter wheat." He said the below normal submoisture is due in part to the lack of rain last June on the summer fallow.

Conditions are average or possibly better for grain on the Lloyd DeBruycker farm eight miles west and one mile north of Botton. The area received an inch of rain last week. Before that it was dry, DeBruycker said. Conditions remain poor,

however, for grass. DeBruycker, who runs some cattle, is not hurting for pasture. He has some early starting crested wheat grass and the cattle are on it now.

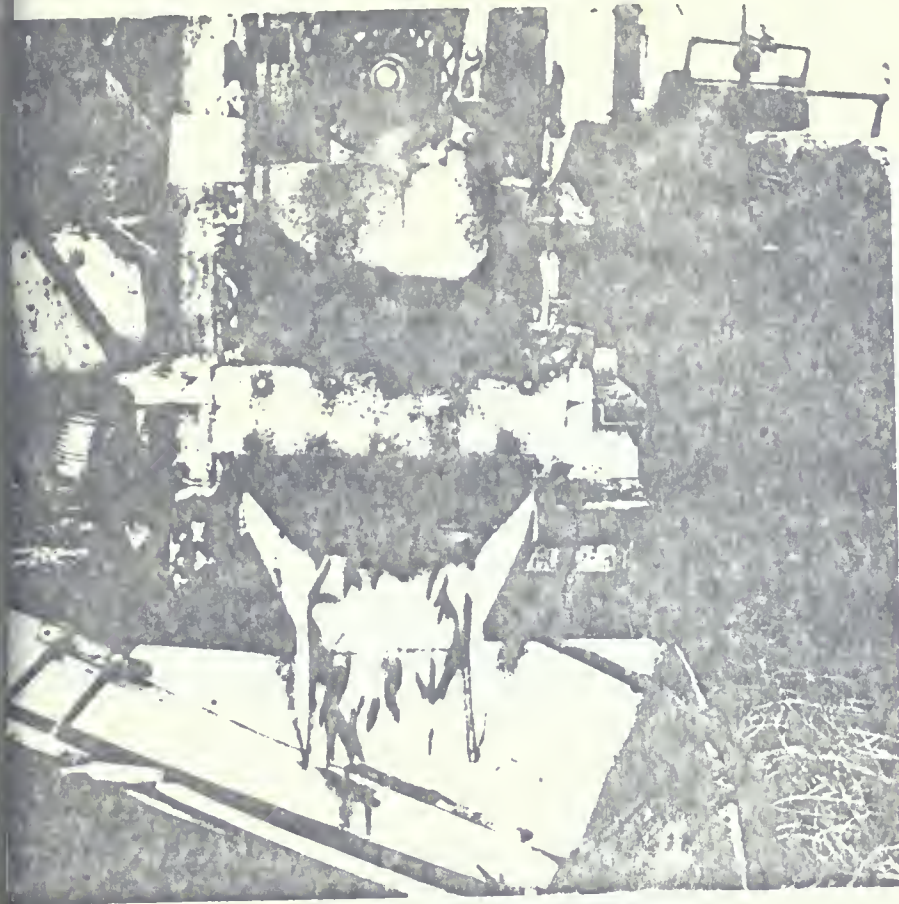
"I've been in this country too long to make any predictions," Mike Kammerzell, who farms south-southwest of Chester, said. "Things could change overnight."

Right now things are on the dry side in his area. Kammerzell said there has been very little rain along the Hi-Line this spring and what has fallen has been spotty and erratic. He said there's been good snow cover in areas and this has been fortunate. Other spots have seen bad winds.



One of the more recent methods of preparing hay for feed is by running baled or loose hay through a pelletizing machine as is shown here (picture #1). First the hay is run through a hammermill to chop it to a fairly fine texture. Then it goes through a $\frac{1}{4}$ " screen and is blown into a receiving tank. From there it is forced through $\frac{1}{4}$ " dies under terrific pressure and produces pellets $\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter and approximately 3 inches long. The only additional liquid added is approximately 10 gallons of water per ton of hay and the primary purpose of this is to cool the dies which have a tendency to heat up during the pressure processing.

Great Falls Local Office Area



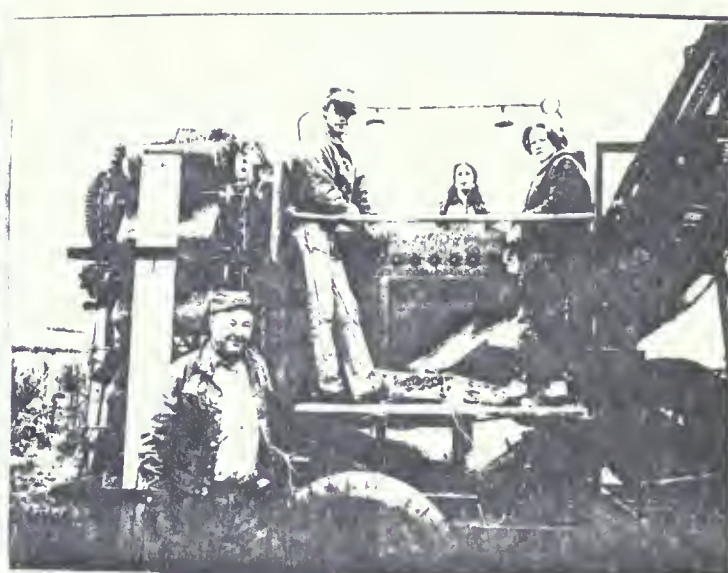
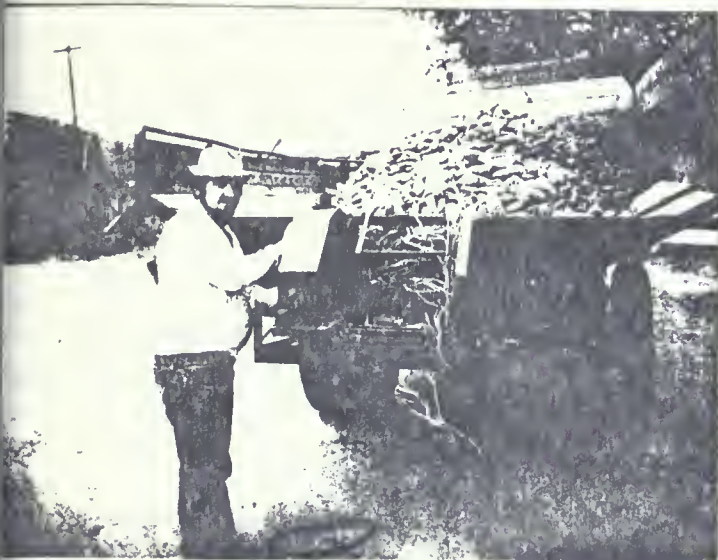
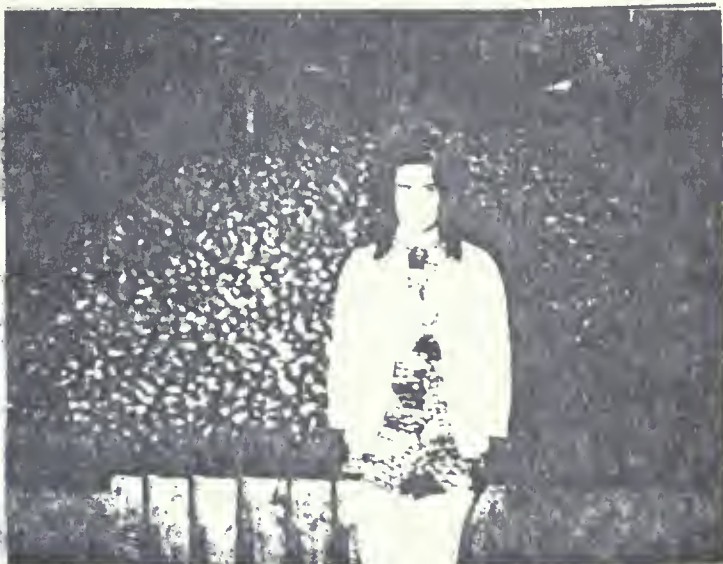
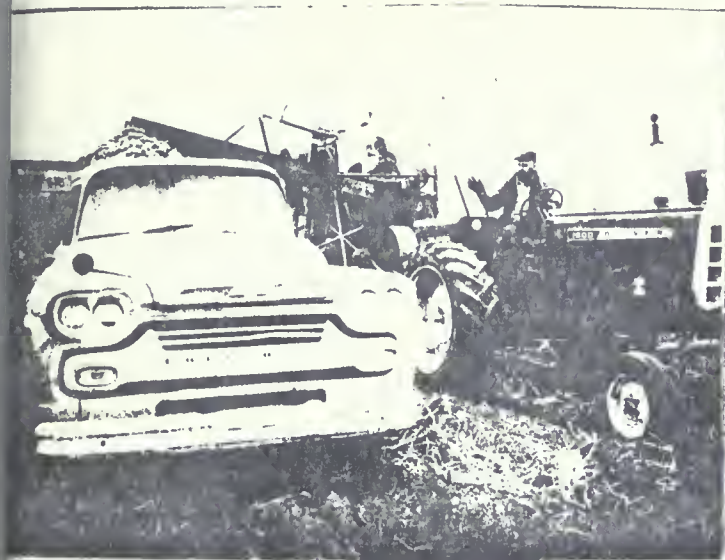
In order to produce this product a heavy duty diesel engine developing approximately 280 h.p.

is employed. Production usually runs about 3 ton per hour. If it pellets grain, it can produce about 5 ton per hour. An advantage to feeding by this method is that supplements may be added to the product and all animals on feed will get their fair share. The main advantages are the ease of storing and handling and the fact that all of the product is consumed with no waste. If a farmer has some hay that is stalky or weedy it makes no difference because the stock will consume everything and there is no waste involved.

Picture III shows a pile of the finished product ready for use. Being portable, the machinery is easily transported to the source of supply and the processing can be done on the ranchers premises.



Great Falls Local Office Area



Whitehall Potato Harvest - Butte Local Office Area

200 farm, ranch jobs expected

About 200 farm and ranch jobs are expected to become available in March, according to estimates by the State Employment Service.

Local director Clarence H. Nybo said this week that inquiries from area ranchers and farmers — including some in Wyoming — have come into the local branch of the state agency in greater numbers than usual, and proposed wages are up.

Offerings for farm couples range from \$350 to \$500 a month, plus their housing, utilities and other benefits. Single ranch and farm hands can earn as much as \$350 plus room and board.

Prospective employees must be "qualified and dependable," said Nybo. On the other hand, employers offering below-average wages will have a difficult time finding workers, he said.

Agriculture remains the top industry in Montana in the face of creeping industrialism in many parts of the country.

During 1971, with crop prices down 8 per cent and livestock prices up 12 per cent, total net incomes was expected to finish out the year slightly higher.

Wheat farmers, blessed with good crops but plagued by dock strikes, high transportation costs and rising overhead in their operations, still realized about the same net income as in the previous year due to increased government payments, according to statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

While wheat prices were down 2 per cent, other feed grains and hay were selling at 12 per cent more on the 1971 markets. Woolgrowers noted a 37 per cent drop in wool prices for the year, USDA figures showed.

Winter Emergency Needs

Green Thumb Team Seeks Project

A Browning Green Thumb team, consisting of retired farmers and construction workers more than 55 years old, has asked to create its own work project to meet emergency needs caused by the weather.

Snowed in for more than two weeks, the men want to earn work project credit for cutting wood for fuel in their own and other Blackfoot Reservation homes.

Their on-going project of cleaning and repairing school houses and other public facilities has been suspended due to the weather, according to Arthur Swap, 47 Prospect Drive. Swap is manager of the Lakeshore Development Program, a busi-

ness owned by the Blackfoot Tribe, sponsor of the Green Thumb team.

"They have a lot of spunk; we had them cleaning up campgrounds last fall, and they didn't want to come inside to work when it started to snow," said Swap of the Green Thumbers.

"They are smart in the ways of survival. They work well together as a team and look out for each other."

Swap retired from the Air Force in September, 1970, while stationed at Malmstrom Air Force Base. He chose Great Falls as his home and was hired in his present job which makes use of his business and organization knowledge.

"After retirement, I wanted to work at something I liked, that needed to be done and that challenged me," Swap said. "My job meets all three requirements."

Courtesy - Great Falls Tribune

The Farms

The figures show a new pattern emerging in the state's cattle industry, with more cattle being finished for slaughter in the state. In July of this year, there was 137 per cent of the number being fed as in the same month of 1970.

Increasing numbers of feed lots also reflect the trend. Opening of a 40,000-head lot in the Shepherd area near Billings is indicative of the faith stockmen have in the future of feedlots.

Over half of the agricultural market in the state came from cattle and calve sales, with \$296,586,000 involved in 1970. Some 14,000 farms and ranches in the state get significant income from the sales of cattle and calves.

Swine production also increased by more than 50 per cent, to an estimated 435,000 head, in 1971. Marketed, each animal generates about \$50 cash, or a total in excess of \$21 million for the past year.

Crops exported from the United States accounted for significant income in Montana, also. Montana supplied \$83 million worth of wheat and flour, out of a total U.S. export of \$1.2 billion.

The state produced 112 million bushels of winter wheat during 1971, compared with 85 million bushels in 1970. Spring wheat production also was up, with 54 million bushels in 1971, 42 million bushels in 1970.

Production of barley and oats was down, with 55 million bushels of barley for the year, compared with 65 million in the previous year, and 8.4 million bushels of oats against 18 million bushels for the previous year.

Sugar beets, a growing industry in the state, produced an 882,000-ton crop during the year. Egg, hay and honey production also was increased, while wool and lamb production was down.

Some 1.564 million head of cattle were added to herds through calving, an increase of some 29,000 over 1970. The number of cattle fattened jumped from 175,000 to 221,000.



Courtesy - Montana Wool Growers



branding time in Montana

Courtesy - Sidney Herald



READY TO THROW — Two ropers are ready as the calf races across the Valley Vu Roping Arena near Fairview. Two days of calf roping took place Saturday and Sunday despite the cold and wind.



Courtesy - Montana Wool Growers

Courtesy - Montana Wool Growers

